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Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 11, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 46



You like a Suit that "hangs" well

So does any man; but that quality in Clothes that we call the "hang" is a matter of good tailoring, good designing and the right material.

Hart, Schaffner
& Marx

Clothes have it, and it's enough in itself, without the rest to make them worth the price.

LET US SHOW YOU
WHAT IT MEANS
R. R. Coyle

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The President Stands by His Convictions—A Neat Piece of Legislation—Methodist Union Proposed.

THE PRESIDENT FIRM

President Taft has been receiving delegations of farmers and others during the last week urging him to relax in his advocacy of the reciprocity measure, but he tells them all that his conviction is firm that the measure before Congress is in the interest of all the people and he proposes to stand by it and seek its passage even if it results in his defeat in 1912.

METHODIST UNION

Representatives of three branches of the Methodist Church, The Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Methodist Protestant, are in session at Chattanooga this week looking to the completion of plans for the federation of the three churches.

FAIRMEN'S FREE LIST

The farmers free list tariff measure passed the House Monday by a vote of 236 to 109, every Democrat voting for the bill and 24 Republicans. This bill is one of the neatest pieces of legislation ever issued by a party in Congress. It has awokened the country to a realization that the majority party in the House knows what it is about and that the Republicans may no longer expect to win by the blunders of their opponents. The point is this, the howling objection on the part of the stand-pat Republicans was that reciprocity discriminated against the farmers in that their products were on the reciprocity free list with Canadian products but that certain manufactured articles which they had to buy were on the reciprocity duty list. Now all the argument is lost when these articles that have given rise to the objections are placed by this bill on the free list. Let the Democrats keep their heads and continue to act that swiftly and wisely and the Republicans oppose and blunder and we will all be tempted to be Democrats.

"REFORMING" THE MOUNTAINS

According to various newspaper reports Mrs. Theodore Shantz, wife of a great traction magnate in N. Y., accompanied by Col. Jack Chin, a noted Kentucky horseman, has recently visited Cumberland Gap with a view to giving a large sum for educating and "reforming" mountain girls.

FEATURES THIS WEEK

First page—Editorials—Health Apothe. Second page—S. S. Lesson and News. Third page—Live Stock Notes. Fourth page—Berea Locals. Fifth page—Intensive Farming. Sixth page—Continued story and Temperance Notes. Seventh page—Sermon and New News of Yesterday. Eighth page—Eastern Kentucky News and Mormonism.

THE CITIZEN

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 11, 1911

NOW OR NEVER

Rumors are current again that the Governor will soon call the Legislature in extra session. The crying need of the State is an equitable and equitable districting both for State senators and representatives and for representatives in the Federal House based upon the census returns of the population that have recently been made public. And to enact such a measure will be the purpose of the session if it is called.

But will the Governor act, or is the wish father to the rumor? So far as we can learn he has not expressed himself very clearly—is non-committal. Possibly he is only waiting and wishing to be guided by public sentiment in the matter. If that is the case the people should speak and speak loudly.

It seems to us that now is the time—really the psychological moment. The elections in the Representative districts and some Senatorial districts will be held this fall and the two parties are to contest for the state offices—for state control. That means that both parties will be under the discipline of good behavior, and the Democratic party which controls the Legislature will be driven to sanction a fair measure of apportionment by the fear of defeat at the polls if it refuses. There is a popular demand for fair and equal representation and if the Governor does not act now the Democratic candidates will meet that demand with promises which will never be fulfilled. The way to catch them is to convene the present Legislature in extra session and put them to the test now.

If the Governor fails his party here, he fails the people, for in this case of gross injustice the party's interest is the people's interest. Moreover, if the Governor fails to act, he has missed the supreme opportunity of his administration—his administration has failed.

And why not act? why wait and expect justice from a new Democratic legislature based upon the old apportionment? The measure was postponed before, as was claimed, to await the census reports. They are now in the possession of the public, and there is no excuse for further postponement.

To refuse to call an extra session now means a lost opportunity—it means that the Governor acquiesces in the injustice done his party.

WILDERNESS ROAD

Last week we made mention in a news item of the recent convention held at Pineville, Ky., in the interest of good roads for the mountain district. The idea seems to have originated in Pineville, and so far as we know, with the editor of "The Sun." If we are not in error, to him also is due the suggestion that Virginia and Kentucky work together to revive the old Boone trail through Cumberland Gap to the settlements of Kentucky, now the blue grass, and convert it into fine highway to be called the Wilderness Boulevard.

This project may already be said to have its beginning in the fine government road which now runs through the Gap from Cumberland Gap, Tenn., to Middlesboro, Ky. The editor of the Citizen has had the pleasure of going over this road, and he has never traversed a better nor one that passes through a more picturesque place. This road is kind of sample of what the government can do in the way of road building and wishes the states to do, and there can be but little doubt that every Kentuckian would be glad to see it continued the entire length of the Boone trail or over the old wilderness road to join with the pikes of the blue grass, thus making a fine thoroughfare through Kentucky either to Cincinnati or Louisville.

We understand that Virginia is willing to co-operate, making connections with the road that will extend out through her mountains and connect with the tide-water sections of that state.

It is proposed to ask Congress to appropriate money to help the two states immediately concerned, and it is hoped that the Congressmen in the districts through which the road will pass will soon present the matter.

The strongest argument for this undertaking is, of course, the commercial or utilitarian, but one that will have much weight is a sentimental one—it is to be a memorial of Boone and the opening up of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" to settlement.

GOOD HEALTH APOSTLE

David Paulson of Hinsdale Sanitarium Visits Berea—Three Addresses of Absorbing Interest

A visit that will be classed along with that of Captain Hobson for widespread interest and helpfulness was that of Dr. Paulson to Berea this week. Doctor Paulson came on the Monday noon train, inspected the hospital and was conducted about the school by Dr. Cowley, delivered an address before the convocation at 1:30 p. m., another before the student body and citizens of the town in the chapel in the evening and a third before the young men from all departments of the College, Tuesday morning. The remainder of the day Tuesday was spent in a visit to the College water works and the Narrow Gap Settlement, he being accompanied by Mr. F. O. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner. The party took din-

ner with Mr. George Pigg.

Dr. Paulson is the founder and head of the institution where Dr. Pearson now resides, and is an intimate friend of Berea's great benefactor. This fact gave an added touch of interest to his visit and explains his visit to the water works. He bore Dr. Pearson's greeting to the student body.

Dr. Paulson may be called a health apostle. He is deeply religious—truly evangelical, but if he were a preacher would vastly widen the scope of his texts and include more of the subjects that pertain to health and happiness in this life, in fact he believes that heaven begins here and the best proof of our fitness for the heaven hereafter is our ability to bring some

of the heavenly conditions here.

The time to cure diseases, says Dr. Paulson, is about six months before one becomes sick. Poor health is like a poor farm. If we see a farm gradually producing less year after year we attribute it to the ignorance and slothfulness of the farmer. Just so of one who puts up with poor health. There are about 1650 diseases but only six ways of becoming sick. Therefore, wisdom and sense have a tremendous advantage over disease. There are only six points of attack to guard against.

In the lecture Tuesday evening Dr. Paulson compared the body to Port Arthur, the Russian stronghold in the Russo-Japanese War. Just as Port Arthur finally succumbed to Japanese persistence, so the body may, but it yields only after long and persistent attacks if we are not on our guard. It has four defenses which serve as four walls; first, the healthy mucous membrane of the mouth, nose and throat kills germs. Therefore the mucous membrane should be kept healthy; second, healthy gastric juice in the stomach kills germs and one is not so apt to take typhoid if he swallows a germ after eating as just before; third, the liver is an important defense. It is detailed to absorb and destroy poisons, and it is only through its efforts to save that a man who uses tobacco can live at all. The fourth defense is the white blood corpuscles which even go through the walls of the blood vessels and engage germs in mortal combat.

Because we have valiant forces ever watchful in our defense does not justify us in being off our guard nor in abusing these defenses. They will finally succumb, and when they do, being over-taxed, then we have no reserve forces to draw upon, no capital in our health bank.

Four-fifths of all diseases are due to improper eating. We should eat less meat and more nitrogenous foods because the ashes of nitrogenous foods are easily eliminated, while those of the glutinous, or meats, are less easily disposed of.

In the recent lecture of Mr. Bryan it was evident that he was fearful that scientists were about to show his relation and that of the human family in general to the monkey and he was strenuous in his disapproval. Dr. Paulson is less fond of the monkey theory, going back to them for three of his most telling illustrations of the simplicity of health mechanics.

The following is Dr. Paulson's program for health preservation: Fresh air, proper food, exercise, clothing and cleanliness, right habits and lastly, trust in God. By these we may postpone funerals.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

The strength of any bank, State or National, depends upon its stockholders and directors.

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J. W. Stephens	W. M. Hayes
E. F. Coyle	W. H. Clark
R. H. Chrisman	A. H. Williams
J. K. Baker	John F. Dean

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A. Isaacs, President	J. W. Stephens, Vice-President
John F. Dean, Cashier	

This Bank was examined by the State Bank Examiner April 21, 1911.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Garrett Wins Nomination—Better Service to Louisville—Gov. Thatcher Home on a Visit—New Mountain Paper—Renewed Interest in Commission Government.

GARRETT WINS

In the Republican Railroad District Convention in session at Paris, Ky., as we went to press last week, Garrett won on the 15th ballot, receiving 477 votes to Littlejohn's 436. After the organization of the convention there was some doubt as to the winner, since it was the field against Garrett, but in the final issue Bradley's hand seems to have been shown and the Winchester man was victorious.

NEW ROUTE TO LOUISVILLE

By the completion of the Kentucky Highland Road from Versailles to Frankfort, the L. & N. is enabled to give better service over the L. & N. to Louisville. Instead of going to Winchester or Paris it is now possible to get a train at Richmond, 7:30 a. m. and reach Louisville at 12:15 p. m.

CANAL GOVERNOR HOME

Governor M. H. Thatcher of the Panama Canal Zone is in Kentucky on a brief visit. Governor Thatcher is accompanied by his wife. They both are in good health and enthusiastic over the work on the canal and their experiences there.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

By the decision of the Court of Appeals last week maintaining that the commission form of government in cities of the second class is constitutional, new inspiration has been given to the advocates of reform in our city governments. The Lexington Herald is running a series of articles explaining the success of the new municipal forms of government wherever tried, both in Europe and America, and it seems to be assured that the matter will be put before the voters of Lexington again soon.

LESLIE HANNER

Number one of the first volume of The Leslie Hanner is a welcome visitor to the editorial office of The Citizen this week. Since the destruction of the plant of the Thousand Islands at Hyden last year, Leslie Co. has been without a newspaper of any kind. Mr. W. H. Roberts is the editor and manager of the new venture, and if we may judge from his first issue it would seem that he has found the need of the people in his locality and is going to supply it.

MINERAL OUTPUT, 1910

As shown by reports of the United States Geological Survey, the year 1910 was a very satisfactory one in the amount of mineral products. Petroleum stands at the head of the list with two thirds of the year's output or over two hundred million barrels. The records show that there has also been considerable increase in the production of iron ore and pig iron over any previous years. But as to the coal mining industry, while the output in 1910 surpasses that of 1909, it falls one per cent below the record of 1907, which was about forty-eight million tons. There was also a slight falling off in the amount of copper mined in 1910 in comparison with 1909, but the production was in excess of that of any other year excepting 1907, which was about forty-eight million tons. There was also a slight falling off in the amount of copper mined in 1910 in comparison with 1909, but the production was in excess of that of any other year excepting 1907, which was about forty-eight million tons.

NEW STORE

We have made a New Store of the old and now our
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING
departments are equal to the best in the country.

Come up and have a look at the New Store.

WELCH'S and "SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

When money talks it is sure to attract the attention of bystanders.

Have you had a couple of \$5,000 seats reserved in the coronation line?

Do we get our garden seeds from the last session or the extra session of congress, or both?

As soon as a little more of the frost gets out of the ground the aviators will resume business.

If whalers are to be put under the ban as hiding places for microbes, what about the fur coat?

England is said to lose \$75,000,000 a year through the ravages of rats. Why doesn't she keep a cat?

The Michigan small boy who swallowed a safetypin is thriving. There must be something in a name.

For our women readers only: "A Massachusetts scientist says that the X-ray will reveal a person's age."

Berlin is about to tax each purchaser of a ticket to the moving picture shows. That is getting close to robbing the babies.

Possibly that baron arrested with brass knuckles in his pocket was on a matrimonial expedition after the good old baronial fashion.

In addition to the barem skirt we have also a "three-quarter" skirt in our midst. The poor skirt is being wantonly mutilated these days.

An Ohio woman in a divorce suit claims that her husband has not spoken to her in seven years. Possibly the poor fellow never got a chance.

There is talk of a \$25,000,000 highway from New York to Washington. It is to be hoped that it will not be an extension of Wall street.

Among those who will be benefited by the discovery of telephone hymn is the man who doesn't know it is his wife he is talking to on the wire.

"The Makin's of a Girl" is one of the new literary efforts on the market. It beats all how the cigarette habit persists in breaking into the literary game.

Because her husband hasn't spoken to her for seven years a Philadelphia woman wants a divorce. Evidently that's too long a time, between last words.

Paris protests that that city is not responsible for the barem skirt. Paris has enough blots on its "scutcheon" without the prepetration of the barem garment.

During coronation week some of the London hotels are going to charge \$50 a day, so now you can figure up how much you're going to save by not going.

A Boston waiter returned a wallet containing \$15,000 to a man who had left it on his table. A New York waiter would have regarded it as merely a tip.

A barem skirt caused a near riot in Atlantic City a few days ago. If it had been summer and she had worn a bathing suit everything would have been all right.

A New York woman whose artist husband and her figure was more perfect than that of Venus has been awarded alimony in the sum of only \$25 a month. Why be a Venus?

Parisians started a riot the other day at the production of a new play. Such things do not happen in America, but they are richly merited by some of the alleged plays that are thrust upon us.

London dispatches tell us that Americans are recognized in England by the smartness of their footwear. It strikes us that most of them are recognized by the largeness of their bank rolls.

DIAZ SAYS HE WILL RESIGN

Issues Manifesto Setting Forth His Position

WHEN PEACE IS RESTORED

Armistice May Be Extended to Allow For Further Peace Negotiations—Madero Orders Halt for Insurec Army Marching on the Capitol.

Mexico City.—President Diaz issued a manifesto, declaring his intention to resign the presidency as soon as peace is restored. In this manner the president has virtually yielded to the demands of Francisco I. Madero that he make announcement of such intention.

When Peace is Restored.

As to when peace is actually restored, Gen. Diaz reserves the right to be the Judge. In the words of the manifesto, it will be "When, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy."

The president declared that his determination not to relinquish the presidency at this time was not due to vanity or love of power, because, as he pointed out, power at this time has no attraction accompanied as it is by tremendous responsibility and worries. He said he was prompted by a desire to conserve the best interests of his country.

Won't Quit Under Fire.

The president made it clear that he does not propose to abandon the presidency while his country is at war, and that he would not do so at any time under compulsion.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Madero announced that he would agree to another armistice in which peace negotiations might be resumed.

When Gen. Madero heard of President Diaz's resignation he immediately gave orders to have troops stop marching. Couriers also were sent ahead to halt the advance guard.

"I naturally am very glad to hear that President Diaz has made the announcement," said Gen. Madero. "I am going to send a telegram to him at once congratulating him on his patriotism, for it certainly was an act that required the highest kind of personal sacrifice and patriotism."

MORE SAVINGS BANKS.

Postoffice Department Designates a Few More Towns.

Washington.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock designated thirty-six additional postoffices as postal savings banks, which including those previously selected, will make a total of 129 established since January 1. The work of furnishing the necessary equipment and having postmasters at their assistants instructed, will be hurried to permit receiving deposits June 1.

Mr. Hitchcock expects to extend the system as rapidly as possible until he has a postal savings bank in every money order office in the United States.

Among the officers designated are: Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Butlerton, Ohio; Sunter, S. C.; Jefferson, Tenn., and Staunton, Va.

Will Seek Dr. Cook's Records.

New York.—An attempt will be made incidental to a hunting trip to determine if the records which Dr. Cook alleges he left at Etah are there. The expedition is being organized under the auspices of Harry Payne Whitney, big game hunter, and under personal direction of Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt, the ship in which the Peary expedition sailed in search of the north pole.

Warm Weather Here.

Washington.—Summer weather will prevail throughout the country east of the Rocky mountains during this week, according to weather bureau calculations. Low temperature is predicted for the Pacific coast. Indications are that there will be no rain in the next few days, except local showers in the Middle West and Northern Pacific States.

Three Quarters of a Century.

Washington.—"Uncle Joe" Chamons was 75 years old Sunday. He was born at Guilford, N. C. on a farm near the revolutionary battlefield of Guilford Courthouse. At an early age he went to Indiana and became a grocery clerk.

President of Express Company Dead.

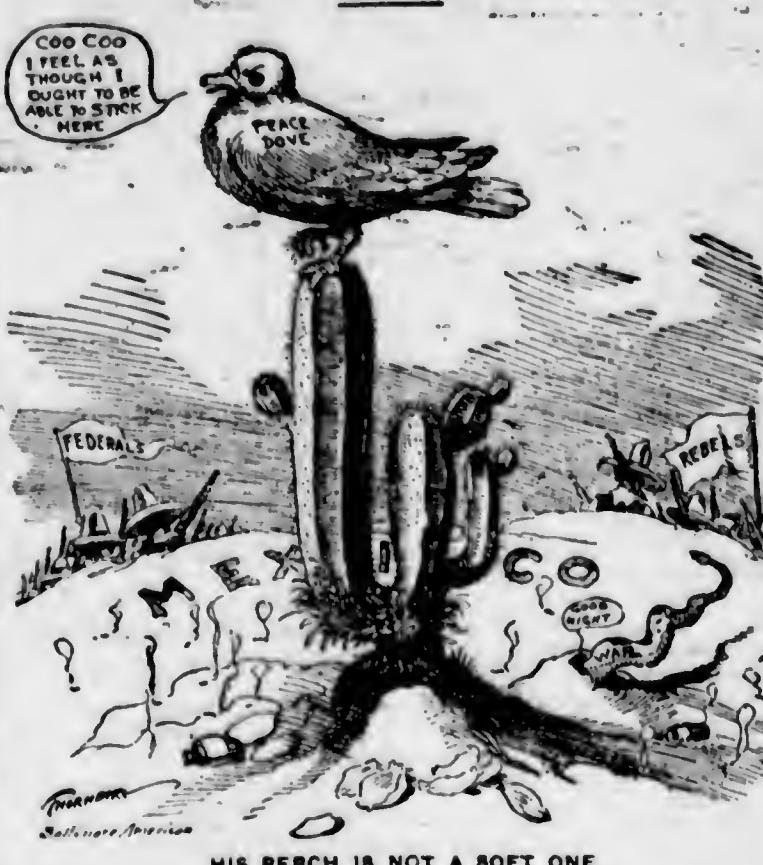
New York.—Johnston Livingston, president of the National Express Co., and prominently identified with many leading clubs, died in his 85th year.

Corn Planting Weather.

Washington.—Rising temperature throughout the country has had a highly gratifying effect in warming the soil and drying wet places in the preparation of fields for the planting of corn. The corn area last year was over 114,000,000 acres, and this year's acreage should be fully as large. The seed required for planting 115,000,000 acres will be approximately 23,000,000 bushels.

Panama.—Fire caused damage to the extent of \$200,000 at Port Limon.

WILL THE DOVE STICK?



WHEAT HELPS TRADE

Hope for Brighter Trade in the Near Future Seen by Mercantile Agencies.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade said:

The increasingly bright outlook for the wheat crop is responsible for a somewhat better feeling in business as to the future. But the actual volume of trade is slow, halting and without enthusiasm.

A Glance Over the Field.

Taken in the aggregate and especially in such basic trades as iron and steel and dry goods, consumption is much below producing capacity and even concessions in prices fail to produce activity. Fundamental conditions such as the large supplies of money and the generally low stocks of merchandise are favorable, but enterprise continues to wait for the removal of uncertainties and for that courageous leadership which is born of large faith in the future.

Dull in the Metals.

General dullness prevails in the pig iron markets and advances from the Pittsburgh district indicate that new business in finished lines is on a smaller scale, although in some instances bookings have been quite liberal. Railroad buying continues moderate and one mill has closed down for the month of May, but in the structural division conditions are more satisfactory, as a large amount of work is pending.

Curtailment in Cotton.

Curtailment is still in the order in cotton goods, while woolens are necessarily affected by tariff agitation. The shoe trade is fair, but not up to high-water mark. It is noticeable that for the present, at least, the trade recession seems to be felt more keenly in the west than in the east, and even the crop prospects do not altogether offset the effect of lower farm values.

Weather Had Effect.

Broadstreets said:

Trade and industry remain quiet to dull with on the whole less doing than in the week preceding. Unseasonably cool weather with frosts, rains or snow, north, east and west, and excessive moisture at the south, have added for quiet in retail lines and retarded crop growth or preparation to some extent.

Retail Demand Backward.

Re-order business at wholesale and with jobbers in wearing apparel and spring goods generally has been checked by backward retail demand, while future sales are affected by crop and tariff uncertainties. However, prices for manufactured goods, especially textiles, have explored some response, but not enough to remove the impression that stocks in final distributors' hands are still larger than was anticipated for this stage of the season.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 4 were 234, against 249 last week; 191 in the like week of 1910; 214 in 1909; 283 in 1908, and 154 in 1907.

Business failures in Canada for the week number 26, which compared with 26 for last week and 18 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending May 4, aggregated 1,942,227 bushels, against 1,635,666 last week and 1,864,070 this week last year. For the twenty-four weeks ending May 4, exports are 101,724,105 bushels, against 124,825,510 in the corresponding period last year.

Another witness was Douglas Burrows, partner of Howard Baxter in the ownership of the launch Pastime, which, according to the detectives, was used to transport the dynamite purchased by the alleged conspirators.

The grand jury heard several witnesses besides McManigal. Among them were employees and officials of the Llewellyn iron works and Paul Stuperich, proprietor of a hotel at Sausalito, Cal., which the alleged dynamiter known as J. H. Bryce visited before the wrecking of the newspaper plant.

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They are entitled to an absolute fair trial. If they have no money to provide counsel for themselves, then it would be entirely proper for any body of men to furnish them the requisite funds, simply as an incident in securing them a fair trial. But it is grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men, simply because the crime of which they are accused is committed against a capitalist or a corporation, and because the men who are charged with committing it are members of a labor union."

"No worse service can be rendered by labor union leaders to the cause of unionism than that which they render when they seek to identify the cause of unionism with the cause of any man guilty of a murderous attack of this nature.

"I have no idea whether the men arrested on Mr. Burns' statements are or are not guilty; the labor leaders in question have no idea whether or not they are.

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KENTUCKY MASON'S MAY BUILDO HOSPITAL

Mass Meeting Called to Consider the Matter

CALLED ST. JOHNS HOSPITAL

Meeting Will Be Addressed by Prominent Men and Masons—Louisville May Be Its Home—Success Freely Predicted.

Louisville.—The project to establish an up-to-date hospital or infirmary for members of the Masonic Lodge of Kentucky will be the principal topic discussed at a mass meeting to be held Sunday, May 28. The conference will be made by Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, Secretary of State Dr. Ben L. Brainer, Dr. Louis Frank and Judge Robert W. Blaysham.

The main purpose of the mass meeting is to outline ways and means of raising funds to further the movement and insure its success. If the scheme meets with the success that is freely predicted the new hospital will be known as St. John's hospital.

NEW COURTHOUSE FOR PULASKI.

Remodeling the Present Structure De-cided Upon—Taxes.

Somerset.—County Judge Tartar announced that he would spend about \$10,000 on the courthouse during the summer. He intends to remodel it throughout, and when completed the temple of Justice will compare favorably with any in the state.

Judge Tartar has called the fiscal court together to reduce the tax levy. The state board of equalization raised the assessment of farm land 20 per cent and town lots 10 per cent. This will increase the valuation \$800,000, and Judge Tartar says the only thing left to do is to reduce the tax levy in order that the poor man can live.

EDITORSHIP OF SEQUOIA.

Falls City Boy Wins Marked Honor in Western University.

Louisville.—Word comes from Lehigh Stanford University at Herkules, C. M., of the election of Landon McGee Robinson to the editorship of the Sequoia, the university magazine.

The editor-elect was graduated from the Louisville male high school three years ago. He has been on the staff of the Sequoia for more than a year, and has frequently contributed to other university publications. His work is said to rank with the best undergraduate literary efforts.

WILL HAVE COMMISSION.

Newport to Take Up New Form of Government.

Newport.—The citizens of Newport will now use the commission form of government following the decision of the Kentucky state court of appeals on the question.

The case was a test of the new law, it being the first time it had come before that court in this manner. The acceptance of the form of government was left to the voters in Newport last fall and at the polls the people voted for the new method.

KENTUCKIANS SUCCEED.

Paris.—It seems that a Kentuckian will always bob up serenely in whatever walk of life he may be when he leaves his native state to take up his chosen work among strangers. Such has been the case with Judge Preston Seundman Davis, who left Paris several years ago to make his home in Oklahoma.

Down in Vinita, Okla., Judge Davis worships the muses as well as the stern-faced Goddess of Justice. In both lines his achievements have been most creditable.

CREDIT MEN ELECT.

Louisville.—S. W. H. Lynd, cashier of the Citizens' National bank, at the annual meeting of the Louisville Retail Men's association, was elected president of the organization. J. M. Owen was chosen vice president.

The national convention to be held at Minneapolis June 13 will be marked by the attendance of a large delegation from Louisville.

TO MEET ALL OBLIGATIONS.

Louisville.—The Bank of Kentucky of this city, which recently made an assignment, will have enough assets to more than pay all of its debts, as well as depositors, and will pay 50 per cent, at once and the other 50 per cent within a few days.

LARGE STORE BURNED.

Chattooga.—Fire destroyed the large grocery store of J. M. York, causing a loss of about \$9,000. The store of Bruns & Co., adjoining, was badly damaged.

LOSES THREE FINGERS.

Somerset.—Dr. J. P. W. House, superintendent of city schools, while working with machinery in the manual training department, suffered the loss of three fingers and his thumb.

MILLIONS MERGED IN BIG DEAL

Louisville and Chattanooga Capital Interested—Pineville Center of Property.

Pineville.—A \$6,000,000 coal company merger was consummated. The name of the new concern is the Continental Coal Operation. Of the \$6,000,000 concern \$3,000,000 is capital and \$3,000,000 bonds. The project is financed by Chattanooga and Louisville men. The main office will be in Chattanooga, with a branch in Louisville and sales offices at Wallend, Ky.

Officials selected to conduct the affairs of the corporation are as follows: Eagle Martin, president and general manager; H. L. Cory, vice president and sales manager; S. O. Le Sueur, secretary and treasurer.

W. L. Mose, of Pineville, Ky., is selected for general superintendent of operations.

The properties are centered around Pineville, comprising 30,000 acres of coal lands in which, it is estimated, there are 300,000,000 tons of coal. Beside the opened mines now in operation, and the usual mine equipment, there are eleven miles of railroad which the corporation takes over, connecting the mines with the Louisville & Nashville railroad, the nearest trunk line.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR PROGRAMME.

Gen. J. B. Castleman to Be in Command—Important Business Sessions.

Lexington.—The programme for the sixty-fourth convention of the Kentucky Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, which begins in this city Wednesday, May 17, has been completed, and the prospects are that there will be the largest gathering of "plumed knights" ever seen in the state. Special trains will bring delegations from Louisville, Covington, Newport, Ashland, Versailles, London, Somerset, Shelbyville, Danville, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Richmond, Mayaville, Flemingsburg, Carlisle and Owensboro, and twelve bands of music and two drum corps will accompany them.

Gen. Castleman in Command.

Gen. John B. Castleman, of Louisville, will be in command of the parade, which is expected to be the largest of the kind ever witnessed in Central Kentucky of commanderies in full uniform, and which will escort the officers of the grand commandery to the Woodland Park auditorium, where their official meetings will be held.

STATE AGENT BRINGS SUIT.

Loan Companies Asked to Pay a State License of \$200.

Lexington.—Since the city has compelled the sixteen loan companies operating here to pay a city license, the state revenue agent proposes to make them also pay a license to the state, and filed two suits in the county court to test the matter. The petition in each suit alleges that the defendants are engaged in the business of loaning money on personal property and household goods, and that the state license fees of \$200 have not been paid.

TO COMBAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Morganfield.—Following an illustrated lecture on tuberculosis Eugene Kerner, secretary of the Kentucky Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, formed the "Union County Anti-Tuberculosis Society."

The following were elected: W. M. Parr, president; Dr. W. H. Munn, vice president; Dr. J. W. Conway, secretary. The society will work in cooperation with the state association and try to stamp out tuberculosis in Union county.

CATTLE POISONED.

Lancaster.—Bright Herring has lost two cows, four yearling cattle and a young mule from Park green poisoning. The animals had been turned to graze on a patch of rye which had been sown in a tobacco field, where the poison had been used the previous season.

Sayville, Ky.—The country home of the late Robert S. Roosevelt, uncle of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in Lotus Lake, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The flames turned up the picturesque slopes of the pine-covered hill, but were stopped short of the mansion by hard work of the employees of the estate, aided by the Kentucky federation.

Richmond.—The fifth annual meeting of county superintendents held a three days' session. Miss Ora Adams, of Harrodsburg, was elected president, and D. H. Starns, secretary.

Carlisle.—The city council has directed the preparation of an ordinance providing for a heavy license to be placed on persons selling mining stock, etc., in the city.

Lexington.—Rev. Father Martin Deane, who for the last seven years has been assistant rector of St. Paul's Catholic church, received notice of his appointment as rector of the Catholic church at Palmetto.

Lexington.—A small frame house was destroyed by fire. The occupants came near losing their lives. It was occupied by W. Morgan and two children.

The explosion of a lamp caused the fire, and the house was nearly ready to fall when the fire was discovered.

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WILL BUILD 2,000 HOUSES.

A New City Will Rise in Eastern Kentucky Like Magic.

Barbourville.—Several of the most extensive undertakings in the South are now being inaugurated in Eastern Kentucky by coal corporations with many millions of capital stock and backing. The scenes of activity are the mountain counties which are being opened for development by the railroad extensions of the Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio systems.

The Consolidation Coal Co., a \$10,000,000 corporation, is beginning the initial development of its immense holdings in Pike and Letcher counties. Officers of the company made a tour of inspection of the properties and contracts will shortly be let for the construction of 2,000 houses.

The Sandy Valley & Elkhorn railroad is building a 28-mile railroad extension from Shelby, on the Chesapeake & Ohio's Big Sandy division, through the center of the Consolidation Co.'s holdings. The Louisville & Nashville system is building an 80-mile extension from Jackson to this district, and it is believed both extensions will be completed and in operation within 12 or 14 months.

The Consolidation Coal Co. is laying out a town in the center of its holdings. Plans have been made for 14 mining operations and work will start within the next few days on driving headings, laying track and other necessary work.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AND COMING STATE FAIR.

Bigger, Better, More Practical Than Ever for 1911—Better Farming Conditions.

Louisville.—People of the farming districts are seeing the great results which await them in intelligent effort to discover what their farms will produce best and how to make the yields of their lands more abundant and profitable. Last year the Farmers' Institutes of Kentucky were decided successes, owing to the hearty cooperation and sympathy of people who see the future of their own neighborhoods, and believe that the home country is a better and safer risk than lands they know not of, except by glancing advertisements on behalf of other states and their special interests.

To make the exhibits of this year's fair interesting as well as profitable the management has prepared a special list of contests and premiums.

FAMOUS LIFE SAVER DEAD.

Capt. "Billy" Devan, With 6,000 Lives to His Credit, Killed By a Scratch.

Louisville.—Capt. "Billy" Devan, in charge of the United States life saving station on the Ohio, died, aged 69, with a record of having saved 6,000 persons from drowning in the Ohio falls since the station was established 30 years ago. He had received 100 medals for bravery and many testimonials from the government for services.

The station here is the only one maintained by the United States government on any river.

Capt. Devan has been sick for two years, but the immediate cause of death was blood poisoning caused by a scratch.

INSANE PERSONS IMMUNE.

Lexington.—In a case for divorce, the defendant was an inmate of an asylum, and Judge Charles Kerr sustained a special demur to the petition on the ground that a person who has been adjudged of sound mind can not be made a defendant in a divorce suit in this state.

SENTENCED—THEN PAROLED.

Steubenville.—Stan Stanowski, a Slavish rulier, who shot and killed John Magenta two months ago at Bradley because Magenta stoned Stanowski's dog for worshipping Magenta's dog, was given a two years' penitentiary sentence and paroled on the spot by the court so he could support his family.

PORTABLE FENCE.

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Princeton.—The city school election for trustees resulted in a victory for H. W. Ogilvie and J. W. Jewell.

Richmond.—Reese Coates was acquitted for the killing of Brack Perkins, a neighbor farmer.

Shelbyville.—Ben Bradley was killed by a passenger train, which he had been sent back to flag.

Bowling Green.—Former State Senator H. A. Heatty was rendered unconscious for half an hour and received serious bruises about the face, shoulder and side when he fell to the pavement while alighting from a car.

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LIVE STOCK

FEED SOW AND YOUNG PIGS

Little Animal Should Be Fed So as to Gain From Half Pound to Pound Every Day.

(By G. J. SPERLING.)

At farrowing time the sow should be fed nothing but very thin slop for the first 24 hours and only very slightly for several days. At the end of a week the ration should be rapidly increased and should consist of such milk producing foods as shorts, bran, ground peas, milk, etc. From then on while suckling her pigs, the sow should be fed heavily. It has been found very profitable to feed sows so heavily that they gained in

weight. The gain thus produced in the young pigs indirectly through the sow, was cheap and more economical than lateral gains.

When the pigs are two or three weeks old they will begin to take food given them from a separate trough made but a few inches deep. Skim milk or a thin porridge of middlings is greatly relished at this time. As soon as they begin to eat freely they should be crowded with feed, since the most economical gains in the life of the pigs are made at this time. Pigs should be fed so as to gain in weight from one-half pound to a pound a day from the time they are three weeks old until they are marketed.

Young growing pigs should have plenty of green pasture, pure water and grain. The old method of allowing pigs to grow for a year on pasture or in wood lots without other feed is expensive and not now practiced by those who make a success in growing hogs for pork. On pasture alone hogs make too slow gains for profit, and cannot be brought to a marketable condition. Pigs at pasture, however, make the best use of the grain fed to them.

Some of the best green feeds for hogs are alfalfa, clover, rape, cowpeas, peanuts, artichokes and sweet potatoes. Hogs are wasteful grazers and the fields of pasture crops should be arranged with movable fences in such a manner that the hogs can pasture only on a small portion at a time. A

Portable Fence.

succession of crops should be grown so that the hogs will have continuous pasture throughout the season.

When young nursing pigs begin to scrounge, it is evident that the milk of the sow is disagreeing with them and immediate attention therefore should be directed toward improving her ration. Most often the trouble comes from over feeding on corn, or other rich food, just after farrowing, and pigs of fat, flabby, pampered, cross, nervous, constipated sows, are most apt to suffer. Sudden changes of food, or feeding sour or decomposing slop, or food from dirty troughs, or sour swill barrels, also tend to cause diarrhea either in nursing pigs or those that have been weaned, and all such causes should be prevented or removed.

To correct acouing in nursing pigs, give the sow 15 to 20 grains sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop night and morning and if necessary slightly increase the doses until effective.

A portable fence with support to be used for enclosing temporary quarters and lots is illustrated. The support should be securely nailed to stakes driven into the ground on each side.

FAT LAMBS.

Owners of heavy lambs have not been able to market them without severe losses. The heavier and fatter the lamb the greater the loss. Indications are that many of these lambs will be kept a little longer and marketed with the wool off. They can be shorn early, and while the wool may not sell at a high figure it can't sell lower than it has been going on the lamb. This has been a disastrous winter for lamb feeders—in fact, for all mutton makers, with the possible exception of those who laid in old ewes at low prices last fall.

New Models that bend with your foot



We are showing the very latest models of the Red Cross Shoe. Come in today and let us fit you.

Year after year, other women get style and comfort and every time we fit a woman in the Red Cross Shoe, she tells us she can never thank us enough for telling her about it.

Get style and comfort. Get both. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4.45 and \$5.



Red Cross Shoe



E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST
CITY PHONE 142

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident
Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:20 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound
BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.



THE Gentleman's watch
must combine reliability
with beauty. Discriminating men
throughout the world over carry

WALTHAM
COLONIAL SERIES.

Walthams of the Colonial Series represent the best work in watch-making. They are made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch. They possess great beauty and will give a life long service of accurate time-keeping.

We are headquarters for fine Waltham watches. All grades at a wide price range—each grade the best at its price.

J. M. EARLY
AT THE RACKET STORE

Field Day has been set for Tuesday, May 16. Events begin at 9:00 o'clock. The annual tug-of-war will be in the afternoon, followed by a ball game. A beautiful gold medal will be given to the athlete who wins the most points. Refreshments will be served on the grounds by the Y. W. C. A.

At the home of her brother, Mr. Ashford Kennedy, Miss Alice Kennedy was married to Mr. David Reed. Rev. H. C. Baker of Winchester performed the ceremony. Mrs. Grant, the bride's mother, came from Cincinnati for the wedding and her brother, William Kennedy, drove over from Nicholasville.

Mrs. Anna McCain Johnson, a former Berea student, is visiting friends in Berea.

Mrs. Etta Lakes has gone to visit relatives at Drip Rock.

Supt. Roberts of the College Printing Department entertained the printers and bookbinders at supper Saturday evening of last week. The repast was sumptuous and a pleasant evening was spent by the guests.

Dr. Gould's family of St. Louis, Mo., arrived in Berea last Saturday night. Dr. Gould is the son-in-law of Rev. M. K. Pace, recently deceased. He has been in very poor health for some weeks and was unable to accompany his family at this time, but is expected in a few weeks and will probably remain in Berea at Mrs. Price's, resting, in an endeavor to regain his strength.

100 locust posts for sale. 8 1/2 feet long, 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Price 25 cents. Inquire at College Garden office at 1 to 1:30 p. m.

F. O. Clark.

Wall Paper

10c to \$1.00 per roll

It requires three full and complete sample books to represent the line, all of which is in stock and ready for delivery.

I have most all the latest designs and at prices far less than you will find elsewhere.

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Miss Hattie Hill from Middleboro, has been visiting with relatives in town.

Mr. John Gahard was in Richmond at the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Mrs. John Wyatt's brother spent several days at her home here, last week.

Prof. and Mrs. C. D. Lewis are the happy parents of their third daughter who was born, Monday, May 8.

Mrs. James Simpson who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson for quite a while, returned to her home at Monteello, Ky., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bender of Richmond

make an extended visit with her.

Mr. A. P. Settle of London, Ky., was in town last week.

Messrs. J. K. Baker and W. H. Porter were in Richmond, Monday.

Mrs. Kate Logsdon of Brasfield is visiting her sister here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson of Paint Lick visited their daughter, Mrs. W. C. Haley, Sunday.

Rev. C. A. VanWinkle preached at the Christian church, Sunday morning.

Miss Ida Lewis is home for a visit. Mrs. Fay Hanson returned last week from Chicago, where she has been taking a course in embalming.

Mrs. Estelle Bicknell was in Lexington from Friday until Monday attending the C. E. convention.

Mrs. Rader and Miss Medford of Annville were the guests of Miss Stella Adams, Wednesday and Thursday.

Howard Ogg of Gibson, Ill., was here last week to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Walkup.

Mrs. M. K. Pace returned last week accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Cherry, who will spend the summer with her here.

Dr. Pinkerton, president of Campbell-Hagerman College of Lexington, will preach at the Christian church, Sunday, May 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott H. Seale are being visited by Mr. Seale's sister of Beattyville.

Mr. Walter Bicknell who has been working at Middleboro is home on a visit.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell sold for Mr. Dooley his beautiful residence on south side of Chestnut Street to Mr. Chas. Adams.

REVIVAL SERVICES

The Rev. Charles H. Bloom of Elmira, New York, has been employed by the Christian church to begin a revival meeting in the near future.

Mr. Bloom has been for years one of the most successful Evangelists in the East and with his wide experiences and spiritual life Berea can expect a genuine uplift in spiritual things. Announcement of the date of the meetings will appear later.

"Buggy Day"

Don't Forget the Time
and Place

Saturday, May 13, 1911

WELCH'S

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard in 50 lb cans at 12c per pound

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

CHEERFUL SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS :: :: ::

Cast off the Winter Garb and get in tune with Spring. Bright attractive fabrics—the Handsomest New Styles that have been evolved for spring wear.

A Timely Tip Purchase your spring out-fit from us. There's an advantage: we sell more and show more furnishings than any other store in Berea. We sell more because we show more and we show more because we sell more. :: :: ::

Spring Straw Hats \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 Spring Shirts 50c, \$1.00, and \$2.00
" Neckware 25c, 50c, \$1.00 " Hose 10c, 25c, and 50c.
Gloves 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Stick pins, Cuff Links, Arrow Collars, etc., all here in grand array for your choosing.

You can look here without buying as much as you please. Glad to show you any day :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

RHODUS & HAYES
MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE
BEREA, KY.



"The Frat"

Six brand new full size
DAVENPORTS
FOR \$12.50 EACH
... AT ...
CHRISMAN'S
"THE FURNITURE MAN"
1000 OTHER BARGAINS

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

SELECTING SEED CORN

Three things must be taken into consideration in order to raise good corn or any other crop. First, the soil, second the seed, third cultivation. And the seed is not the least important.

It has not been long since the time when many farmers gave but little attention to the breed of their stock, thinking that a scrub hog or cow was about as good as any if they were fed well. But that day is past. Every good farmer knows now that by selecting the best breeds he can not only get a large return in meat, milk and butter but that he can do so at less expense for feed.

But farmers have been even slow to recognize the value of properly selecting the seed for the various crops. Of course they would go into the crib and choose good looking ears—not rotten. That was well, but it is now recognized that that is neither the time nor the way. The seed for the corn crop should be gathered before the rest of the crop, while the corn is in the field on the stalk.

Mr. Clark of the Berea Farm has just secured some properly selected corn for the class that graduates in agriculture this year. It is a variety known as Albemarle Prolific seed corn and will be used by the members of the class as an experiment.

To illustrate how seed corn is selected by up-to-date farmers, as will be shown what is being done in Maury County, Tennessee, to stimulate interest in the matter of corn culture among the boys, the letter of Mr. J. N. Meroney, President of the farmer's organization in Maury

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES

Fruit trees ought to be sprayed twice regularly every year, once immediately after the blossoming period is past and again in week or ten days. Whether or not they should be sprayed at other times depends entirely upon what pests are present on the trees and whether or not the trees have ever been sprayed before.

Immediately after the blossoming period is past spray at once with the following:

Bluestone, 4 pounds; lime, 4 pounds; water, 50 gallons; arsenate of lead, 3 pounds.

Stake the lime and add enough water to make 25 gallons. Dissolve the bluestone by pouring over it four or five gallons of boiling water, then add enough water to make 25 gallons of bluestone solution. Now mix the two thoroughly by pouring bucket by bucket in a barrel, and add the

arsenate of lead, stirring thoroughly.

It is ready for use at once, and is the best preparation known for apple scab, rot, and codling moth.

For peach and Japanese plum use less bluestone and lime, 2 pounds each in 50 gallons of water. The arsenate of lead may be reduced also, to two pounds. Or, if preferred, the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash may be used for these trees, but whatever is used the arsenate of lead must be added to destroy the codling.

Use the same mixture and spray a second time a week or ten days later. If rots give trouble late in the season, a third spraying may be needed, but in many orchards only the two early spring sprayings are necessary to keep the trees in good condition.

When San Jose scale is present in the orchard, spraying should begin

immediately after the blossoming period is past.

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SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Eugene G. Ketter

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaven Island, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, Mormon councilman, informs him that he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He bids Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a packet to the Sultan of Marco, president of the United States. Nat's wife's cabin sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an edge of lace. The development that Nat is to be the instrument in the execution of the king, Sirag, for the treachery of his sloop by Mormons, Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the two men. Plum tears off Marion, the girl of Sirag, is Nat's sister. The two men plan to capture on Nat's sloop and take Marion and Winnosome, daughter of Arbor Croche, and the northeast of Nell. Nat discovers that the sloop is gone. Marion tells him that his ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strange, whom she has done wrong. Plum finds Price's cabin and, after a hasty search, he tells Nat that Strange is loosened, that armed men are descending on the island. Marion, Nell, and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Sirag, whom Nat thought he had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He sees Nell, fellow prisoner. They overhear the Mormon jury deciding their fate.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

He shrieked the words again and again, maddened beyond control, and the Mormon king, whose self-possession was more than that of devil than man, still held the struggling girl in his arms as he turned his head toward the voice and saw Nathaniel's long arm and knotted fist threatening him through the hole in the wall. Then Nell's name in a piercing scream resounded through the dungeon corridor and in response to it the man under Nathaniel straightened himself so quickly that his companion fell back to the floor.

"Great God! what is the matter, Nat? Quick! let me up!"

Nathaniel staggered to his feet, the breath half gone out of his body, and in another instant Nell was at the opening. The great room into which he looked was empty.

"What was it?" he cried, taping down. "What were they doing with Winnosome?"

"It was the king," said Nathaniel, struggling to master himself. "The king put his arms around Winnosome and—she struck him!"

"That was all?"

"He kissed her as he fought—and I yelled."

"She struck him!" Nell cried. "God bless little Winnosome, Nat! and—God bless her!"

Nell's breath came fast as he caught the other's hand.

"I'd give my life if I could help you—and Marion!"

"We'll give them together," said Nathaniel coolly, turning down the corridor. "Here's our chance. They'll come through that door to relock us in our cell. Shall we die fighting?"

He was groping about in the mud of the floor for some object.

"If we had a couple of stones—"

"It would be madness—worse than madness!" interposed Nell, steadying himself. "There will be a dozen sides at that door when they open it. We must return to the cell. It is worth dying a harder death to hear from Marion and Winnosome. And we will hear from them before night."

They retreated into the dungeon. A few minutes later the door opened cautiously at the head of the corridor. A light blazed through the darkness and after an interval of silence the jailer made his appearance in front of the cell, a pistol in his hand.

"Don't be afraid, Jekum," said Nell reassuringly. "You forgot the door and we've been having a little fun with the jury. That's all!"

The nervous whiteness left Jekum's face at this cheerful report and he was about to close the door when Nathaniel exhibited a handful of gold pieces in the candle-light and frantically beckoned the man to come in. The jailer's eyes glinted understandingly and with a backward glance down the lighted corridor he thrust his head and shoulders inside.

"Five hundred dollars for that note!" he whispered. "Five hundred beside the four you've got!"

"Jekum's a fool!" said Nell, as the door closed on them. "I feel sorry for him."

"Why?"

"Because he is accepting the money."

Don't you suppose that you have been searched? Of course you have—probably before I came, while you were half dead on the floor. Somebody knows that you have the gold."

"Why hasn't it been taken?"

For a full minute Nell made no answer. And his answer, when it did come, first of all was a laugh.

"By George, that's good!" he cried exultingly. "Of course you were searched—had by Jekum! He knows, but he hasn't made a report of it to Strange because he believes that in some way he will get hold of the money. He is taking a big risk—but he's winning! I wonder what his first scheme was?"

"Thought I'd bury it, perhaps," vouchsafed Nathaniel, throwing himself upon the straw. "There's room for two here, Nell."

A long silence fell between them. The action during the last few minutes had been too great an effort for Nathaniel and his wound troubled him again. As the pain and his terrible thoughts of Marion's fate returned to him he regretted that they had not ended it all in one last fight at the door. There, at least, they might have died like men instead of waiting to be shot down like dogs, their hands bound behind them, their breasts naked to the Mormon rifles. He did not fear death. In more than one game he had played against the hand, more often for love of the sport than not, but there was a horror in being pealed up and tortured by it. He had come to look upon it as a fair enemy, filled, of course, with subterfuge and treachery, which were the laws of the game; but he had never dreamed of it us anything but merciful in his quickness. It was as if his adversary had broken an inviolable pact with him and he averted and tossed on his bed of straw while Nell sat cool and silent on the bench against the dungeon wall. Sheer exhaustion brought him relief, and after a time he fell asleep.

He was awakened by Nell. The white face of Marion's brother was over him when he opened his eyes and he was shaking him roughly by the shoulder.

"Wake up, Nat!" he cried. "For heaven's sake—wake up!"

He drew back as Nathaniel sleepily rubbed himself.

"I couldn't help it, Nat," he apologized, laughing nervously. "You've lain there like a dead man for hours. My head is splitting with this damned silence. Come—smoke up! I got some tobacco from our jailer and he loaned me his pipe."

Nathaniel jumped to his feet. A fresh candle was burning on the table and in its light he saw that a startling change had come into Nell's face during the hours he had slept. It looked

as though he meant to keep imprisoned in his own breast he dropped upon the pallet of straw and buried his face between his arms, cursing himself that he had weakened in these last hours of their comradeship.

He dared not look to see the effect of his words on Nell. His companion uttered no sound. Instead there was silence that was terrifying.

At the end of it Nell spoke in a voice so strangely calm that Nathaniel sat up and stared at him through the gloom.

"I believe they are coming after us, Nat. Listen!"

The tread of many feet came to them faintly from beyond the corridor wall.

Nathaniel had risen. They drew close together, and their hands clasped.

"Whatever it may be," whispered Nell, "may God have mercy on our souls!"

"Amen!" breathed Captain Plum.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DUG UP HIDDEN TREASURE

California Community Greatly Excited Over Mysterious Actions of Stranger.

"The people of this community are wondering who was the mysterious stranger who visited the ancient adobe hut a mile north of here a few evenings ago and dug up a box of can that had been buried there fifty years or more, says an Oakland correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. It is supposed he carried away a large quantity of gold bullion that belonged to Glanville Swift, an early day miner who lived in this while operating in the mines in the hills east of Chico, leaving in the early '60s with nearly \$750,000 in gold, which took six weeks to weigh and required a pack train and strong guard to transport out of the country.

The stranger was seen loitering about the adobe but one evening, and Mr. Fawcett, who lives near, tried to learn his mission, but failed. The next morning Fawcett found where a box or can had been dug up during the night. There were several stakes, showing that measurements had been made from a chart to locate the place to dig. Only one hole was made.

When Glanville Swift weighed his gold he found two or more large porcini bottles of it missing. It is supposed they were stolen and buried and that this stranger learned of their whereabouts.

"Jeekum delivered my note to her at noon when he was relieved," said Nell. "He did not carry it personally, but I swear that he saw her receive it. He sent her word that he would call at a certain place for a reply when he was relieved again at five. There was no reply for him—not a word from Winnosome."

Their silence was painful. It was Nathaniel who spoke first, hesitatingly, as though afraid to say what was passing in his mind.

"I killed Winnosome's father, Nell," he said, "and Winnosome has demanded my death. I know that I am condemned to die. But you—" His eyes flashed sudden fire. "How do you know that my fate is to be yours? I begin to see the truth. Winnosome has not answered your note because she knows that you are to live and that she will see you soon. Between Winnosome and—Marion you will be saved!"

Nell had taken a piece of meat and was eating it as though he had not heard his companion's words.

"Help yourself, Nat. It's our last opportunity."

"You don't believe—"

"No. Lord, man, do you suppose that Sirag is going to let me live to kill him?"

Somebody was fumbling with the chain at the dungeon door.

The two men stared as it opened slowly and Jekum appeared. The jailer was highly excited.

"I've got word—but no note!" he

whispered hoarsely. "Quick! It's worth—"

"Yes! Yes!"

Nathaniel dug the gold pieces out of his pockets and dropped them into the jailer's outstretched hand.

"I've had my boy watching Wynn some Croche's house," continued the sheriff, white with the knowledge of the risk he was taking. "An hour ago Wynn some came out of the house and went into the woods. My boy followed. She ran to the lake, got into a skiff, and rowed straight out to sea. She is following your instructions!"

In his excitement he betrayed himself. He had read the note.

There came a sound up the corridor, the opening of a door, the echo of voices, and Jekum leaped back. Nathaniel's foot held the cell door from closing.

"Where is Marion?" he cried softly, his heart standing still with dread.

"Great God—what about Marion?"

For an instant the sheriff's ghostly face was pressed against the opening.

"Marion has not been seen since morning. The king's officers are searching for her."

The door slammed, the chains clanked loudly, and above the sound of Jekum's departure Nell's voice closed.

"They are gone! They are leaving the island!"

Nathaniel stood like one turned into stone. His heart grew cold within him. When he spoke his words were passionless echoes of what had been.

"You are sure that Marion would kill herself as soon as she became the wife of Strange?" he asked.

"Yes—before his vile hands touched more than the dress she wore!" shouted Nell.

"Then Marion is dead," replied Nathaniel, as coldly as though he were talking to the walls about him. "For last night Marion was forced into the barm of the king."

As he revealed the secret whose torture he meant to keep imprisoned in his own breast he dropped upon the pallet of straw and buried his face between his arms, cursing himself that he had weakened in these last hours of their comradeship.

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New News of Yesterday

by E. J. Edwards

Could Not Tempt Parker

David B. Hill Tried to Induce Him to Run for Governor of New York in 1902 in Opposition to Odell.

Some time in August, 1902, David B. Hill invited three or four men of the Democratic party who were regarded as leaders in New York state to visit in Albany at his home, Wolfert's Roost. The very fact that these friends had been summoned to his house rather than to his office was sufficient indication that Hill purposed attacking politics with them.

Among Senator Hill's callers was Alton B. Parker, chief Justice of the court of appeals of New York state, and at an opportune moment Mr. Hill began to explain the reasons he had called the conference.

"If I am any judge of political conditions in this state," he began, "I am warranted in saying to you that it looks to me as though the Democratic party this year might elect its candidate for governor and its whole state ticket. Governor Odell will be recommended by the Republicans. I have good reason for knowing that Odell is not at all confident that he can be re-elected. As a politician, Odell has one qualification which commands my respect. He is always anxious to know the exact facts. He doesn't want any district leader or organization man to bring him flattering reports. His organization all understands that, I presume the members of it have told him that the outlook for his party is very equally. Now I think we have an opportunity to win, and if we are going to accept it we must nominate our strongest candidate for governor."

Having so expressed himself, Mr. Hill looked at Judge Parker, silently, penetratingly, for a moment, and then continued: "Judge, in my opinion you are the man to be nominated for governor by the Democracy. I will tell you why. I am certain that you will poll more than the party's strength in the lower part of the state. I am also certain that you will poll an up-state vote larger than could be secured by any other Democratic candidate. With any other candidate than you we shall have greater difficulty in defeating Odell."

Judge Parker's answer was that while he appreciated the confidence Governor Hill had expressed in him,

nevertheless he felt that he could not permit his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He had only one ambition, and that was to maintain creditably his place upon the bench.

"But," interrupted Governor Hill, "I want to impress upon you one fact, Judge Parker, which you may have overlooked. It is this. If you are selected governor of New York this year, you will inevitably become the Democratic candidate for president in 1904. I say inevitably, because our party is sure to name some one who has demonstrated his ability to carry New York state, provided such a one can be found."

"But," persisted Judge Parker, "have no ambition to become my party's candidate for president. My place upon the bench is most congenial to me. I can reasonably hope to stay there until I reach the age at which I am compelled to retire."

Judge Parker, said Mr. Hill, speaking very earnestly, "you should remember one thing, and that is that it is a very great honor, the greatest that a party can give, to have been nominated by a party for president of the United States. I tell you, then, that if you are elected governor this

fall, as I believe you will be if you are a candidate, you inevitably will be the Democratic party's candidate for president two years hence."

"Now," continued Mr. Hill, after a moment's pause, "I don't want you to give me a definite answer today. Think of what I have said over night, and let me know your decision tomorrow morning."

The next morning Judge Parker informed Governor Hill that he was still of the opinion he had held the day before.

"Very well; I will not urge you further," Mr. Hill said. "There is now but one thing to do, and that is to nominate Hild S. Coler."

And several weeks later, on election night, Governor Hill was more than ever of the belief that had Judge Parker been his party's candidate for governor, he would have been elected, for Coler was defeated by Odell by only eight thousand plurality.

Two years later, when Judge Parker was nominated for the presidency by the Democracy, he was reminded of the chat, here made public for the first time, which he had with Governor Hill, and his reply was that the nomination for president had come to him without his having raised his hand to secure it, and that he was of the opinion of one of the statesmen of an earlier day, that the presidency should neither be sought nor declined.

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Story of a Chief Justice

How Morrison R. Waite, Without Money in Railway Ticket Office, Was Courteously Relieved of Embarrassment by Agent.

One evening in the early autumn of 1863 I went to the old Baltimore & Ohio railroad station in Washington to take a night train for New York. When the ticket window was thrown open I fell in line behind a man of broad girth and shoulders whom I did not recognize until he had reached the window in his turn and asked for a ticket to New York. He was the chief justice of the United States, Morrison R. Waite, appointed by President Grant to the bench in 1874 to succeed Salmon P. Chase, and destined to be the court's head until his death in 1888.

The ticket agent, in reply to the chief justice's request, passed out a

ticket in a perfunctory manner, and the next instant I observed that the chief justice was in some embarrassment. He felt first in one pocket and then in another. Even to the inside pocket of his waistcoat he dived, and at last, in a voice which betrayed his concern and a certain modesty, even timidity, of manner, he explained to the ticket agent:

"I find that I have come from home without a cent of money; I must have left my pocketbook upon the table or my desk. I walked from the house to the station because the evening was pleasant, or I should have discovered before that I had no money with me."

The ticket agent made no response, and the chief justice, in a manner even more hesitating, and with his embarrassment visibly increased, asked:

"It is very important that I go to New York tonight; is there any way in which I can secure my passage?"

Before the ticket agent had time to reply a man who stood beyond the ticket window rail stepped forward, and as I pulled out my pocketbook and held it before Chief Justice Waite the stranger did the same, both he and I saying almost simultaneously: "Judge Waite, I should be glad if you would accept what you need from my own purse."

Never did a man appear more greatly embarrassed over, or more keenly appreciative of, the kindness then shown him. But before the chief justice could accept either offer, the ticket agent thrust his head through the window and waved the stranger and myself aside.

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is my privilege." Then turning to Chief Justice Waite—of whose identity he had been in ignorance a moment before—the agent smilingly continued: "The rules of the railroad company do not permit me to sell a ticket upon credit, Judge Waite, or I should be very glad to do that. But there is no rule of the company which prevents me buying a ticket."

He took out his pocketbook, withdrew from it \$5 and placed the bill in the money drawer. Then he handed a ticket to the chief justice, and before the latter could say anything a \$5 bill followed the bit of pasteboard into his hands. "You will want a sleeping car ticket, and you shouldn't go to New York without a cent in your pocket," explained the agent. "So please let me offer you this money."

The chief justice of the United States looked gratefully at the railroad man. "I thank you most sincerely for your very great courtesy," he said. "And as you know who I am, you may be assured that upon my return to Washington you will be cordially received."

"One day Greeley came in here and asked me if I was the proprietor of this hotel, and when I told him I was, he asked: 'Do you keep whisky?'"

"Yes, I have very good whisky," I replied.

"Do you also keep brandy?"

"Yes, I have a very choice stock of brandy."

"Well, do you keep champagne?"

"Yes, I have champagne," I replied.

"Well," said Mr. Greeley, and there was an unusual twang in his voice, "I don't want any of these things myself, but I have made up my mind I would rather stay with a hotel proprietor who is honest enough to say that he keeps liquors than to stay with one who pretends to be a temperance man and who sells strong drink on the sly."

Greeley was a great lover of the opera. In 1854 Grisi, in her day the most famous of operatic sopranos, and her husband, Mario, who probably was the greatest tenor that ever sang in the United States. They appeared first in New York at the original Academy of Music, but prior to their debut they were told that it was of the utmost importance to the success of their American tour that they secure, if possible, a favorable criticism of their debut in the columns of the New York Tribune. As a preliminary to that end the representatives of the great singers saw to it that a seat for the performance was assigned to Mr. Greeley in one of the stage boxes.

"One day at lunch, getting tired of his attacks on the tyranny of our trusts and our bosses, I said with a sneer:

"Well, at least, Mr. Wells, you must admit the grandeur of the magnificent Statue of Liberty that rears its proud head above our harbor?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Wells. "You have the same custom as we—you rear your finest statues to the dead."

Liberty's Tombstone.

A magazine editor at the Authors' club in New York, was talking about H. G. Wells.

"Wells is now the foremost English novelist," he said. "Strange that a man so talented should misjudge us as he does. When he was over here, you know, he found fault with everything."

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The Privilege of Prayer

By REV. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD

TEXT—Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving tell your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understandings, shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ.—Philippians 4, 6-7.

Let me ask you, in the very beginning of this sermon, four very personal questions: Do you realize what a privilege prayer is? Tell prayer been of real blessing to you? Can you put your finger on any particular prayer and say: "I know that prayer was answered; it was a particular blessing to me?" Is your God not your mother's God, or your father's God, or somebody else's God, but is your God a prayer-answering God?

Now, if anybody had any knowledge of God except yourself and you were to bear witness to the fact that God is hearing and answering prayers, would you be able to bring illustrations out of your own individual experience? That is an intensely personal and practical question. And the fourth one: Do you feel free to go to God at any time; are you so much at home with God that you cannot hold yourself back at times from going and having a talk with Him? In prayer a privilege that you enjoy?

Now, let us clear the field for action by bringing the testimony of Christ before us. In the chapter that I have just read you will notice certain ones coming to Jesus on a very interesting occasion. They saw Him praying, and when He got through praying they immediately came to Him and said: "Teach us to pray, Lord."

It seems to me that that picture comes right before our minds. We can see Jesus kneeling there in prayer, and there is a radiance about His countenance; there is a sincerity about His voice; there is an intimacy in the whole atmosphere that surrounds Jesus, and the disciples who are looking at Him feel, "Why, I have never had an experience of that sort in my life; that man is enjoying something I wish I could."

And so they come to Him manfully and bravely and say: "Lord, teach us to pray." And Jesus teaches the great Lord's prayer. And you will notice that as He goes on down in His beautiful conversation with them He says: "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you; ask, and ye shall receive."

Prayer is a privilege we may all enjoy. Anybody, anywhere, any time, anything. Anybody—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Any time—"men ought always to pray." Anywhere—you remember that woman of Samaria, there at the well. She had an idea that it was necessary to go on a long pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to a certain particular temple, in order to come in communion with God. Jesus said: "Woman, not Jerusalem; God is a spirit, and they that would worship God must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Anything—in everything let your requests be made known unto God."

I will tell you three reasons that are the real enemies of prayer. It is interesting sometimes to look into your life and ask yourself the question: "Who are my enemies, after all?" They are not on the outside; the real enemies of prayer are on the inside. And what are those things in your life that make it difficult for you to realize how near God is, and how willing God is to answer your prayer? The first answer that very naturally comes is "Sin." It is the business of sin to close our eyes to the presence of God; to separate the soul from its Creator.

Who are the people who say: "I don't believe there is a God?" They are those who don't believe that there is any God, because their lives are in a condition of sin. Sin creates in our hearts a distaste for prayer.

The second enemy of prayer is "Reason." Reason would take the bread out of the hand of a starving child. Reason would go to the bedside of a sick and dying soul and would take the wise physician and drive him away from the bed. Reason would even reach its arm out into the sky and tear God out of the universe, if it only had the power to do it. Reason is one of the biggest curses that this world has ever had; it all depends upon whether reason is in its rightful place or not.

Then there is another enemy, and that is "Formality." Some of us are taught to pray at this hour or that hour; some are taught to pray in the morning or at night when we retire. But the very minute that you discover that formality in prayer is becoming simply a little fetich that you are putting in the place of God, that moment stop right where you are and say: "God forgive me; I have been making a little fetich out of prayer and that little fetich has blinded me to thy presence."

Let me place upon your lips two prayers. The first one: "Oh, God! help me to realize Thy presence." And when you feel God coming right through the darkness and standing right in front of you, your prayers will become a real blessing to you. Also, place on your lips this prayer: "Oh, God! help me to be very honest in my prayer." "And the peace that passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus."

BEREA

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What are your talents?
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Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

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GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L. and B. Ped.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Hand, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

| | Vocational and Foundation School. | Academy and Normal. | College. |
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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY HUMBERT

Burley, May 6.—Nearly all are thru planting corn in this vicinity. Two twin babies were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gabbard, April 25th. time died but the other one and mother are doing very well.—Charlie Gabbard and Mr. and Mrs. Riley Gabbard visited relatives in Clay Co. last week.—Little Eva Moore is afflicted with something like dropsy.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Gabbard are visiting friends at Letter Box.—J. L. Lakes had a working, Tuesday.

PRIVETT

Privett, May 6.—The farmers are all busy planting corn.—Willie and Myrtle Holcomb visited their sister, Mrs. R. D. York, last week.—Vincent Anderson left, the third, for Ohio where he will be employed for the summer.—Mrs. L. J. Peters' eyes have been giving her trouble for the past two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Luck McEntee and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brumback and children visited friends and relatives in Berea last week.—Mrs. Gilbert Muggard is not expected to live long.—A new telephone line is being erected from East Bernstadt to Gray Hawk.—Fete Hegley is very ill with pneumonia fever.—There is good hope that the frost has not destroyed all of the fruit.—Aunt Eliza Tincher is very sick.

CARICO

Carico, May 8.—Sunday school was organized the first Sunday in May at Flat Top church house.—Mrs. Leatha Tussey who has been ill is improving slowly.—Mr. Jas. Wadell was married, the 5th, to Miss Sarah Lear of Carico.—Miss M. E. Roberds was the guest of Miss Mary M. Summers, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Angel are the proud parents of a fine girl.—The forest fires have done considerable damage in burning fences here.—P. R. Pennington, the grocery drummer, was through here recently calling on the merchants.—J. W. Addison is in very poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Himes were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Orbin Smith, Sunday.—Services will be held at Flat Top church the fourth Sunday in May by Rev. Henry Lewis.—Mrs. Daniel Ford has returned from Owsley County where she has been visiting her son.—Mrs. Liza Cole visited her daughter, Liza Lear, Sunday.—J. W. Anglin bought a fine heifer of E. L. Crook of Livings-ton for \$30.

ISAACS.

Isaacs, May 5.—On account of much wet weather farmers are much later than usual in planting corn.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Allen who have been visiting in Clay County the past month, are expected home in a few days.—Miss Nerva Cornelius was a guest of Mrs. Sarah Davis, Wednesday evening.—Tom Hunley has sold his part of the steam mill to M. L. Pennington's son.—Mrs. Andy Shugman was thrown from a mule, Saturday evening, and broke a basket of about 13 dozen eggs. She escaped injury.—John Estridge who went to Colorado some time ago is home again.—John Sexton's team ran away a few days ago and one of the horses came very near being killed.—Mr and Mrs. G. A. Settle who have been at Hamilton, O., for some time are back home.

OWSLEY COUNTY ISLAND CITY

Island City, May 7.—Farmers are behind with their work because of the rains. Married, April 24th, Margaret McGeorge to Frank Moore of Knoxville, Tenn. The couple left April 28th, for their home in Knoxville.—P. F. McCollum returned from Louisville, Thursday, where he had been on business.—Grant Frye who has been attending Berea College returned home a few days ago.—The outside work of the graded school here is completed and Mr. Absir has left for his home in Booneville.—Wm. Anderson whose leg was broken some time ago will soon be out again.—G. J. Gentry had a bad cold, Tuesday, and got lots of work done.—W. G. Allen visited friends at Chestnutburg, Saturday and Sunday.—G. J. Gentry returned from Valley View, Saturday.—It is reported that Arch Bell, son of Tom Bell, stabbed Johnnie Peters three or four times in the breast with a large knife. He is not expected to live. Liquor was the cause of the tragedy.—Since J. S. Marshal Mayes has been transformed from here there is more moonshine whiskey in this neighborhood than there has been in ten years. Fourteen year old boys are found drunk along the public highway and the parents who should oppose it do not, but seem to appreciate it.

RICETOWN

Ricetown, May 6.—A heavy rain passed over this vicinity last Sunday afternoon causing the largest tide in the creek that has been for some time. The river was fuller than it

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made from Royal Grade Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Willard Todd is very sick.—Miss Ella and Joicey Dalton and Lizzie Jones visited Pearl Linnville, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hullen and family were the guests of J. W. Todd and family, Sunday.—The Rev. Lunsford of near Berea preached at the new church house of Scaford Cane, Sunday evening.—There will be services at the new church, Sunday, May 14th at 11 a. m. Everybody is invited to come.—Miss Ella Lake of Berea is visiting friends and relatives here.—M. B. McGuire and family of Berea are visiting friends here.—Mrs. Mollie Jones who has been with her aunt, Mrs. John Guinn, returned to her home in Illinois last Friday.—Miss Lillie Cornelius visited Miss Bertha Todd from Saturday till Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dalton of Berea visited T. C. and W. C. Vlars Saturday and Sunday.—John T. Stephens visited Rollie McCollum, Sunday.—Bernice E. Todd is staying with her sister, Mrs. Mae Hullen.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited J. W. Todd and family, Sunday.—Miss Tallitha Coyle of Rockford visited Miss Bertha and Bernice Todd, Sunday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Guinn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum, Sunday.—Little John M. Hullen who has been sick for some time is improving.—C. F. Vlars and daughter, Beulah, were the guests of W. C. Vlars, Sunday.

Eighteen centuries ago, when St. John's spirit left rocky Palmar for heaven, the last vestige of Christian authority, says Mormon theology, was withdrawn from the earth. For over seventeen hundred years mankind groped in the blackest of religious darkness. Now and again a strong light like Luther, Knox, and Wesley would appear but it soon waned and left mankind still helplessly bight-ed. At last in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, the great Prophet, Seer and Revelator appeared on the horizon. "An angel flew through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people" (Rev. 14: 6). That "everlasting gospel" was Mormonism; that angel was Moroni who with his golden trumpet today stands perched on the temple tallest tower. It is rather interesting to note in passing that not long ago he was struck by lightning and showed such threatening symptom of collapse that human doctors, in the shape of carpenters and steeple jacks were dispatched to render pathological aid to his anguish.

The gentleman honored by this ambassador of the Apocalypse was Joseph Smith and the place of interview was near Palmyra, New York. Joseph, complying with the angelic instructions unswerved at the foot of the hill Cumorah, certain gold plates, strangely inscribed, and a huge pair of goggles by virtue of which he translated the mysterious writing. The result of these negotiations was the Book of Mormon, published in 1837 at Palmyra, New York, the return to earth of proper priestly authority and the end of the seventeen centuries of human apostasy and darkness. This doctrine of the withdrawal, and, after seventeen hundred years, the return of ecclesiastical authority, is perhaps the fundamental doctrine of Mormonism, in that it supplies the reason of the church's existence.

He who would study Mormon doctrine is at once confronted with the difficulty that Mormonism publishes no brief and reasonably complete statement of its own teachings. The "Articles of Faith" are the nearest approach to such a statement but these do not mention a number of the most important doctrines at all and many other points can be understood only in the light of other utterances of the founders and greatest teachers of Mormonism.

A Mormon says he believes in God and Jesus Christ his Son, and in the Holy Ghost. But he does not tell you he believes God was once a man as we are, that he is polygamous, that there are many gods, that some day we all may be gods, that Adam is the god of this world, that Christ was the literal son of Adam—god, and Mary, that he was polygamous, that he saw his seed ere he was created. There is no phrase so common in Mormon sermons as this one that summarizes the whole conception of God, "As man is God once was, as God is man may become." The writer has heard statements of the following stripe made by Mormon leaders in public: "Adam came to this world with one of his wives to people it." "The first person Christ met when he rose from the dead was Mary, one of his wives." This amazing statement he heard made to ten thousand listening, enthusiastic Mormons, gathered in conference at the Salt Lake City Tabernacle by Joseph Smith as he stroked his goat-like hypocritical whiskers, "The time will come when the name of Joseph Smith will be honored and revered as is the name of the Son of God now." Culaphus might this time, with abundant cause, have rent his garments and exclaimed, "blasphemy."

As an inevitable consequence of this degradation of the dignity and character of God, and the exaltation of their prophet and his teaching, the Bible has been relegated to the scrap barrel of Mormon literature. "Oh yes" one often hears from the meeting house rostrum, "We believe the Bible. It is a good history of the Jews and has some good moral teachings, but the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price" (after Mormon's sacred) "being subsequent revelations of God's will, have a larger claim on our regard and attention." To the average Mormon the Bible is naught but an

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sparks are visiting James Sparks, this week.—Mrs. A. E. Berliner came home last week after an extended visit in Richmond and Berea.—Miss Kate Wagers spent last week with Miss Mary Mahaffey in Irvine.—Miss Fan Berliner was in Irvine last week on business.

MORMONISM

Origin of the Superstition—Some of its Doctrines—Second Paper.

By NORMAN A. IMRIE

Last week's article was devoted to a definition of Mormonism. It described Mormonism as a superstition and made passing mention of some of its teachings. This paper, as fully as the necessarily small space permits, will tell something of its doctrines.

Eighteen centuries ago, when St. John's spirit left rocky Palmar for heaven, the last vestige of Christian authority, says Mormon theology, was withdrawn from the earth. For over seventeen hundred years mankind groped in the blackest of religious darkness. Now and again a strong light like Luther, Knox, and Wesley would appear but it soon waned and left mankind still helplessly bight-ed. At last in the early dawn of the nineteenth century, the great Prophet, Seer and Revelator appeared on the horizon. "An angel flew through the midst of heaven having the everlasting gospel to preach to them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue and people" (Rev. 14: 6). That "everlasting gospel" was Mormonism; that angel was Moroni who with his golden trumpet today stands perched on the temple tallest tower. It is rather interesting to note in passing that not long ago he was struck by lightning and showed such threatening symptom of collapse that human doctors, in the shape of carpenters and steeple jacks were dispatched to render pathological aid to his anguish.

Now come two of the most distinctive and characteristic Mormon doctrines. Every human being, before birth into this world, lived as a spirit in another, shadowy, nebulous world of which he has not the faintest recollection. This is the first order of life. It is necessary before exaltation in the future life for him to be embodied in flesh and live it the world as another step in the great progression. Doesn't the Bible teach this doctrine when it describes God as the Father of Spirits? and there is also a Father of Spirits? Hence the Mormon believes that he has a pair of spirit parents as well as earthly, and often when a face unknown but familiar, crosses his path, he accepts for it as pre-existent acquaintance. If any one doubts that this doctrine is cherished by Mormons today, he needs but to listen to the Great Tabernacle congregation singing the famous, favorite hymn of one of President Snow's wives, which ends:

"In the heavens are parents single,
No the thought makes reason star,
Truth is reason, truth eternal,
Tells me I've a mother there,"

It is this doctrine, harmless, as it is ridiculous by itself, that leads to that one most repugnant to our souls, most impacting to our institutions and homes, namely polygamy. How does it lead to it? Nothing simpler. Mormons are taught that the air is peopled with spirits which are waiting for human bodies. It is their duty to provide those spirits with the means of progression in this life. That doctrine plus its twin sister, that exaltation in the future life is determined by the size of a man's posterity, and you have the atmosphere for, and the cause of polygamy.

And the strangest part of the whole tragedy is that the strongest advocates of the cruel system are the women themselves. Why? Because they are told by their spiritual leaders and advisers that it means exaltation for their husbands and indirectly reward to themselves. Rebellions on their part means punishment for them and a loss of exaltation for the husband because of the diminution of possible posterity.

These are plain words, but if they will reveal to any one unfamiliar with this foul system masquerading under the name of religion something of its disgraceful, lustful character they are justified.

Do Mormons believe in polygamy today? Most emphatically, yes. The writer recollects with mirth the announcement of one old plural wife, that he should have three wives. When he expressed his convictions that he'd be lucky if he escaped with one, she asked him what he would do when, as Isaiah prophesied, seven of them laid hold on his coat tails. Needless to say he assured her that to avoid such disaster he would live outside the rest of his life.

Do the Mormons still practice polygamy? With equal vigor must "yes" be answered. It was officially announced not long ago that there were 1,100 plural marriages among the Mormons last year, but that efforts were being made to stop them. Such promises, however, are given the like by men like Joseph F. Smith, the President, who has had twelve children by polygamous wives since the church promised to suppress it. The writer was in Salt Lake City when Smith was fined \$300 in the courts for the forty-third addition to his cradle roll. (A modern western condendum would be, "How do the Salt Lake City Smiths get their own until?") Certainly, it is far from possible that the Mormon people have forsaken the cherished doctrine, when their leaders are living in such open defiance of law and decency.

No mention can be made of other doctrines of the church like, sealing, marriage for eternity and other temple ceremonies, but enough has been said to open the eyes and stir the blood of every home defender against the cursing and oily emissaries of such a church.

The Man I Ought To Be

There's a fellow on ahead there—

Can you see him? If you can,
Kindly tell him not to hurry,

For I'm coming; he's the man

I've been following my life through;

Can't o'er take him, for, you see,

One night when I wasn't watching—

Well, he got the start o' me.

Sometimes, by some great exertion,

Some harsh conflict I have won,

When I'm still too wholly tired

To care much for what I've done.

I can see the husky fellow

Just a step ahead; but while

I accept congratulations,

He adds on another mile.

If you see him, say I'm tired,

Ask him please, to wait for me;

Tell him there's a lot of scenery

He has passed he didn't see.

On ahead the way grows darker,

Shadows longer, daylight dim;

But I'd like to pass the gateway,

If I can, beside o' him.

—EVA DEAN

leg broken six weeks ago is going to the hospital to have an operation performed.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richardson were visiting James Doyle at Berea, Sunday evening.

Go to M. D. Settle, Big Hill, for outside shoes. Good flour and all kinds of groceries at bottom prices.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, May 8.—Miss Mary Wilson visited her brother, Charley, near Irvine, last week.—Miss Ella Park visited Mrs. Frank Congleton a few days last week.—Mrs. A. H. Kefley gave a carpet rag tacking one day last week.—A. Q. Wilson is very sick.—Miss Ella Park was the guest of Miss Katherine Wagers, Sunday.—

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